



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Die Freiheit des Menschen. Von Dr. V. von STRAUSS und TORNAY.
Leipzig, Georg Böhme, 1892. — pp. 55.

The word 'freedom' as used in this title must be understood to mean freedom from the condemnation of conscience, from physical pain, and from the fear of death. Man, created in the image of God, fell from his high estate in the persons of our first parents, as is related in the opening chapters of Genesis. Thenceforth he is no longer free, but bond, till he is saved from his slavery by faith in Christ. The nature and the method of this liberation supply the problems which this work attempts to solve. The answer to all questions is sought in the teachings of the Bible as interpreted by orthodox Lutheranism. They may, therefore, be anticipated by all readers who are familiar with the doctrines of Evangelical Christianity. Practically no attempt is made to deal with the more strictly philosophical problems that arise in connection with the views presented. We are, indeed, assured that certain difficulties disappear as soon as we recognize the impossibility of conceiving of God's existence under the form of temporal succession. But what help this discovery affords us is not made clear, and we are compelled in the end to content ourselves with the mere assertion. A thoroughgoing determinism is implicitly maintained throughout, but whether the author is explicitly conscious of his attitude towards this question does not appear from the text.

FRANK CHAPMAN SHARP.

Von der menschlichen Freiheit. Von Dr. H. ACHTER. Leipzig,
W. ENGELMANN, 1895. — pp. 49.

Dr. Achter has presented us, in what is evidently his doctor-dissertation, with a well-written account of the nature and the development of 'freedom' as this term is used by Paulsen. The writer introduces himself as a disciple of Wundt and Paulsen, and in his preliminary account of the nature of the world, and of man in particular, as well as in the discussion of freedom that follows, we find nothing that cannot be traced to one of these two authorities. The title of the book to recognition lies in the manner of presentation. In directness of style and clearness of thought it reminds us of the great Berlin teacher himself. As a result, we have an exceedingly creditable piece of exposition.

FRANK CHAPMAN SHARP.

Spinozas erste Einwirkungen auf Deutschland. Von Dr. LEO BÄCK.
Berlin, Mayer & Müller, 1895. — pp. 91.

The author gives a vivid account of the storm of opposition which the publication of Spinoza's works aroused in Germany. He points out, however, that the circumstances of the times were such that only the enemies of the new doctrine could express their opinions with freedom. He quotes statements made by these writers themselves, which prove that there were